

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8941

一四百九十八第

日六十二月七日二十緒光

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1886.

三三三
號五十二月八英卷香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

ARRIVALS.

August 24. SOOCHOW, British str., 920, J. B. Harris, Newcastle, N.S.W. 3rd August, Coal—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

August 24. KAIKWAN, British str., 1,935, W. S. Thomas, London 13th July, and Singapore 18th August, General—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

August 24. MELINAUR, British steamer, 1,360, R. Nelson, Shanghai 16th August, Tea and Curios—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

August 24. MELINAUR, German steamer, 339, H. Mörck, Hamburg 21st August, General—A. R. MÄRTZ.

August 24. CICERO, British steamer, 1,030, A. B. Goerg, Klaipeda 19th August, Coal—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

August 24. GRATITUDE, British steamer, 1,201, N.C. Wels, Kuching 18th August, Coal—MITSU BUSSAN KABUHA.

August 24. TAI-LO, German steamer, 1,340, A. Blieckens, Saigon 19th August, General—SIEMSEN & CO.

August 24. KUTUNG, British steamer, 1,495, Young, Shanghai 20th August, and Swatow 23rd, General—JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO.

August 24. CASHMIRE, British steamer, 973, R. Case, Taiwanc 20th August, Amy 21st, and Swatow 23rd, General—DOUGLAS LAFRAT & CO.

August 24. BRINDISI, British steamer, 3,542, A. W. Adamson, Bombay 7th August, and Singapore 10th, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. CO.

August 24. BERKSHIRE, Austro-Hungarian str., 1,707, Carl Bachlinger, Trieste 5th July, Bombay and Singapore 18th August, General—AUSTRO-HUNG. LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

August 24. YASOGLU, Russian steamer, 1,119, Ragoza, Nagasaki 20th August—OEDER.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE.

24th AUGUST.

Wingsung, British str., for Singapore.

Gordon Castle, British str., for Singapore.

Menelaus, British str., for Singapore.

Port Adelaide, British str., for Nagasaki.

Zafiro, British str., for Amy.

Gæte, British str., for Yokohama.

Chi-yen, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

Charon Wulana, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.

Voracerts, Garman str., for Iloilo.

DEPARTURES.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE.

24th AUGUST.

Wingsung, British str., for Singapore.

Gordon Castle, British str., for Singapore.

Menelaus, British str., for Singapore.

Port Adelaide, British str., for Nagasaki.

Zafiro, British str., for Amy.

Gæte, British str., for Yokohama.

Chi-yen, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

Charon Wulana, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.

Voracerts, Garman str., for Iloilo.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Soochow, str., from Newcastle, N.S.W.—26 Chinese.

Per Gæte, str., from London and Singapore.

Per Hongkong, 270 Chinese. For Shanghai—Messrs. McLeish and Nash.

Per Melita, str., from Shanghai—15 Chinese.

Per Twits, str., from Saigon—160 Chinese.

Per Kutsung, str., from Shanghai—Messrs. Davidson, Hamilton, Atmost, Bryant, and 43 Chinese.

Per Cambria, str., from Taiwanc, &c.

Per Thomson and Barmer J. Ramsey, Messrs. Macfie and Gotsel, 16 European and 300 Chinese.

Per Berne, str., from Trieste, &c.—Mrs. Bernhard and Mr. Berghaus, and 192 Chinese.

Per Brindisi, str., for Hongkong.—From London—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brown, Agent, Paymaster General's Department, and Mr. J. M. Parker, Mr. W. Taylor, From Bombay—Mr. D. G. Gubbay, From Penang—Mr. Kelly—Mr. D. G. Gubbay, From Penang—Mr. Bain's Emotions and the Will.

Bain's Emotions and the Will.

Vining's An Ingénier Columbus.

Wolsey's Soldier's Pocket Book.

English Worthies—Hawthorne by Traill.

Murder by Scott.

Darwin's Works in South Africa, 40 Cts.

KELLY & WALSH, LD, HONGKONG.

24th AUGUST.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with Rule 25 of the Rules of the—VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

POSTPONED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held to TOMORROW (THURSDAY), the 26th inst., at 6 P.M. in the GYMNASIUM to confirm the Alterations in and Additions to the Rules approved at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held on the 20th of July. The Alterations and Additions will be found marked in the copy of the Rules posted at the Club.

J. H. STEWART-LOOKHART, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1886.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Gratitude*, from Kuching 18th August, reports had very fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Sorboon*, from Newcastle (N.S.W.) 3rd August, reports experienced fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Cleopatra*, from Kuching 19th August, reports had light westerly winds and fine weather throughout.

The Austro-Hungarian steamer *Bernice*, from Trieste 15th July, and Singapore 18th August, reports had fresh S.W. winds and heavy seas.

The British steamer *Curriwong*, from Taiwanc 26th August, Amy 1st, and Swatow 23rd, reports from Taiwanc to Amy, Swatow and port had light N.W. winds.

The British steamer *Menelaus*, from Shanghai 15th August, reports from Shanghai to Foochow had strong S.W. winds with rain. From Foochow to port had light wind and fine weather.

The British steamer *Kutung*, from Shanghai 20th August, and Swatow 23rd, reports experienced light variable southerly winds and fine weather as far as Foochow; from thence to port light variable winds with heavy rain.

AMOY SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

16. Thales, British str., from Foochow.

17. Pechili, British str., from Swatow.

18. Haiphong, British str., from Hongkong.

19. Cyclops, British str., from Hongkong.

20. Emeralds, British str., from Hongkong.

21. Elsa, German str., from Tamshui.

22. Chingtao, Chinese str., from Shanghai.

23. Chingtao, British str., from Tamshui.

24. Cockatoo, British str., from Hongkong.

25. Nacow, British str., from Hongkong.

26. Celebes, Dutch str., from Hongkong.

27. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

28. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

29. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

30. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

31. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

32. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

33. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

34. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

35. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

36. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

37. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

38. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

39. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

40. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

41. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

42. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

43. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

44. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

45. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

46. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

47. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

48. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

49. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

50. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

51. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

52. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

53. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

54. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

55. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

56. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

57. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

58. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

59. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

60. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

61. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

62. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

63. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

64. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

65. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

66. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

67. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

68. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

69. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

70. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

71. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

72. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

73. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

74. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

75. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

76. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

77. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

78. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

79. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

80. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

81. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

82. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

83. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

84. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

85. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

86. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

87. Dantong, British str., for Nagasaki.

88. Dantong, British str., for Nag

NOW ON SALE.

1886 EDITION OF
CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
for China, Japan, Korea, Philippines,
Siam, Cochin-China, Formosa,
Strait Settlements, Malay States, &c.
(TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE).THE COMPLETE EDITION WITH TREATISE
PLANS, &c., pp. 1-132 \$5.
THE SMALLER EDITION pp. 75 \$3.THE Vade Mecum for every Resident in the
Far East, from Pusan to Vladivostok.Orders may be sent to Daily Press Office, where
it is published, or to the following Agents—
MACAO Mr. F. A. da Cruz.
SWATOW Messrs. Quelch & Co.
AMOY Messrs. Stevens & Co.
PEKING Mr. G. G. G. & Co.
FOOTONG Messrs. Hedges & Co.
NINGPO Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Sighai.
SHANGHAI Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
NORTHERN & MESSRS. HALL & KELLY
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI Messrs. Thos. & Co.
HIROGO, OSAKA, JAPAN Messrs. & Co.
KOKURA Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
MANILA Messrs. Diaz Puerto & Co.
SAIGON Messrs. Schreiber Frères and
Gardes.TOKIO Mr. Ch. Dupont.
BANGKOK Messrs. Ramsay & Co.
SINGAPORE Messrs. Say & Co.
PEKING Messrs. Maynard & Co.
CANTON Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson.
CALCUTTA Messrs. Newman & Co.
SYDNEY Messrs. Gordon & Gosh.
MELBOURNE Messrs. Norton, Haygrave & Co.
LONDON Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane
LONDON Messrs. Street & Co., 30 Cornhill.
LONDON Messrs. Bate, Haul & Co.
LONDON Mr. W. W. Wills, 151 Cornhill St.,
SAN FRANCISCO Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants'
NEW YORK Mr. A. Wind, 21, Park Row.
Daily Press Office, January 1886.

INFORMATION.

NOTICE.

GARDEN SEEDS.

SEASON 1886-87.

THE following SEE'S—required for
Sowing in August and September—can
now be supplied, viz.—CELERIY, CYCLAMEN,
CINERARIA.Our First Shipment of
ASSORTED VEGETABLE
SEEDS.is expected shortly, and Catalogue will be
supplied Free of Charge on and after 3rd inst.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMTED.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1886.

Tonquin," says the *Times*, "when she has
rendered the Red River navigable and con-
structed railways to the frontier, and when
she has remodelled the fiscal system of Indo-
China so as to admit goods of French origin
free of duty, these reduced dues [frontier
duties] might, if we have been at a standstill
all the time, be of some importance; but it is,
they do not deserve a second thought from
our merchants, they will not have the
smallest influence on the trade of either
Kwangsi or Yunnan." Our contemporary
is, we think, inclined to give the French
less credit for progressive movements in
Tonquin than they deserve. Reports,
received direct from Tonquin represent the
work of pacification as proceeding rapidly.
A seven days' session of the Consultative
Council of the notables of Tonquin—the
capital for Brussels, where he will present to
the King of Belgians and his royal brother
the King of the Belgians is congratulated upon assuming the
sovereignty of the Congo State.Another proof of the energy with which the
Germans are pushing their foreign trade is the
recent opening home by the German Consul
at Canton of a collection of samples of foreign
goods sold in the Chinese market. These
have been sent to Götha, and it will be placed at
the service of manufacturers exporting to the
Far East.Orders may be sent to Daily Press Office, where
it is published, or to the following Agents—
MACAO Mr. F. A. da Cruz.
SWATOW Messrs. Quelch & Co.
AMOY Messrs. Stevens & Co.
PEKING Mr. G. G. G. & Co.
FOOTONG Messrs. Hedges & Co.
NINGPO Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Sighai.
SHANGHAI Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
NORTHERN & MESSRS. HALL & KELLY
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.NAGASAKI Messrs. Thos. & Co.
HIROGO, OSAKA, JAPAN Messrs. & Co.
KOKURA Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.MANILA Messrs. Diaz Puerto & Co.
SAIGON Messrs. Schreiber Frères and
Gardes.

TONQUIN Mr. Ch. Dupont.

BANGKOK Messrs. Ramsay & Co.

SINGAPORE Messrs. Say & Co.

PEKING Messrs. Maynard & Co.

CANTON Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson.

CALCUTTA Messrs. Newman & Co.

SYDNEY Messrs. Gordon & Gosh.

MELBOURNE Messrs. Norton, Haygrave & Co.

LONDON Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane

LONDON Messrs. Street & Co., 30 Cornhill.

LONDON Mr. W. W. Wills, 151 Cornhill St.,

SAN FRANCISCO Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants'

NEW YORK Mr. A. Wind, 21, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, January 1886.

The delivery of the English mail was begun at
4.10 yesterday afternoon.The British gunboat *Cochin* (er) arrived at
Amoy on the 19th inst. from Hongkong.Owing to pressure on our space a letter from
our Messrs. correspondent has been held over.The ranching farm for Hanzi has been let for
15,000 francs for the year to Messrs. Hing
Bing, Sing Hing and Co.The virulence of the cholera epidemic was on
the decrease in Sinc and neighbourhood when the
steamer *Levi* left Korea about the 10th inst.The Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the Glen Line steamer
Glenary, from London, left Singapore for this
port yesterday.We are informed by the Agents (Messrs.
Siemens & Co.) that the D. D. R. steamer
Flora, arrived here from the Holy City on Mon-
day, and last yesterday by the O. & O. steamer
Georgie for Lisbon via Japan and America.We (Messrs. & Co.) regret to hear of the death of
Mr. Laihun, Examiner in the Korean Customs,
which occurred at Champa on the 7th instant.
Decased was previous to joining the
Korean Customs, a member of the Chinese Imperial
Maritime Customs staff.Among the *Times*'s telegrams published in
the *Empire* on the following date, London, 17th inst.—"The *Times* in a leading article,
deals with the growing importance of China
rendering cordiality between that country and
Great Britain essential in view of combating
Russian aggression."The Shanghai *Hupao* says—A certain foreign
mining company—estimated that in the
course of three years there are 21,000,000 square
feet of coal mine, from which 730,000,000 tons of
coal can be obtained. And as 300,000,000 tons
of coal are consumed yearly by all the nations
of the world, the coal in Shansi province would be
sufficient to supply the whole world for a period
of 2,433 years.The Daily *News* says that the steamer *Wu-
chang*, which left Cheloo on the 13th inst., only
arrived at Shanghai on the afternoon of the 19th
inst. She was at anchor on the 16th inst. outside
Shawshien—but the chain snapped, and she
drifted away. Shawshien was unable to
get her in, so she had to wait a half a day
to get in to Shawshien after an
observation had been taken. The *Feiling* left to
find her but met her before she got out of the
river.The *Mercury* says—Dr. Laihun, Consul-
General for Germany, has learned that the
British are to open a new port at Canton.
This movement the London organ advocates solely on
its own merit, and expresses the opinion
very decidedly that the value of the proposed
port, or the urgency for it, is not increased
a whit because of the French treaty. We cannot
agree with our contemporary on this point,
on which it seems indeed to contradict
itself; for in an earlier part of the article, re-
ferring to the clauses giving the French
a reduced tariff in the frontier trade, it says :—"On these clauses, which really form the
basis of the whole treaty, so far as British
trade is concerned, two questions arise—
What will be the effect of the trade through
Tonquin on our trade in southern China?and, should we claim the most-favoured-
nation treatment in respect of this reduction
of the customs dues? To the first question
two of our Consuls in the region affected
have already replied that no injury will bedone to our trade, for the *U.S.A.* is thecountry to be crossed between the R.
River and the valley of the Chinkiang, or

Canton River, has prevented, and will

prevent, much trade by this route

until the French construct railways

of the frontier, and even then the opening

of a part on the Canton River will

counterbalance the French advantages."

This opinion is apparent, from the con-
nection, in which it is quoted, fully adoptedby the *Times*, and it conveys the idea that

when railways are constructed in Tonquin

British trade in South China may be injured.

Is it reasonable to wait until the injury has

been inflicted before taking steps to deal

with it? Not that the *Times* advocates

waiting; it simply ignores one reason for

urgency, and a reason which we think should

not be lost sight of. It may be quite true

that the existing trade of southern China

may not be affected for some time to come

by the new route, but this is hardly the

point. It is the development of trade that

is in question, and, following the instincts

of commercial competition, the aim of the

British merchant, and, for that matter, of

any other merchant, ought to be to secure

such advantages as shall enable him to lay

down his goods in any particular place on as

favourable terms as his foreign competitor,

quite independently of the question of

whether the district has previously been

served by him or not. It should be the ob-
ject, therefore, of all interested in the de-
velopment of trade with southern China by

existing routes, and more especially of the

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, to urge

the opening up of the navigable waterways

of the provinces, so that trade may freely

extend even to the districts for which the

Tonquin route seems to possess the greatest

advantages.

When France has completely pacified

Tonquin, says the *Times*, "when she hasrendered the Red River navigable and con-
structed railways to the frontier, and whenshe has remodelled the fiscal system of Indo-
China so as to admit goods of French origin

free of duty, these reduced dues [frontier

duties] might, if we have been at a standstill

all the time, be of some importance; but it is,

they do not deserve a second thought from

our merchants, they will not have the

smallest influence on the trade of either

Kwangsi or Yunnan." Our contemporary

is, we think, inclined to give the French

less credit for progressive movements in

Tonquin than they deserve. Reports,

received direct from Tonquin represent the

work of pacification as proceeding rapidly.

A seven days' session of the Consultative

Council of the notables of Tonquin—the

capital for Brussels, where he will present to

the King of Belgians and his royal brother

the King of the Belgians is congratulated upon assuming the

sovereignty of the Congo State.

His Excellency the Chinese Minister at Ber-
lin, H. E. Hui Ching Chung, has left the Chinese
embassy to Brussels, where he will present to the
King of Belgians and his royal brother the
King of the Belgians is congratulated upon assuming the

sovereignty of the Congo State.

His Excellency the Chinese Minister at Ber-
lin, H. E. Hui Ching Chung, has left the Chinese
embassy to Brussels, where he will present to the
King of Belgians and his royal brother the
King of the Belgians is congratulated upon assuming the

sovereignty of the Congo State.

His Excellency the Chinese Minister at Ber-
lin, H. E. Hui Ching Chung, has left the Chinese
embassy to Brussels, where he will present to the
King of Belgians and his royal brother the
King of the Belgians is congratulated upon assuming the

sovereignty of the Congo State.

His Excellency the Chinese Minister at Ber-
lin, H. E. Hui Ching Chung, has left the Chinese
embassy to Brussels, where he will present to the
King of Belgians and his royal brother the
King of the Belgians is congratulated upon assuming the

sovereignty of the Congo State.

His Excellency the Chinese Minister at Ber-
lin, H. E. Hui Ching Chung, has left the Chinese
embassy to Brussels, where he will present to the
King of Belgians and his royal brother the
King of the Belgians is congratulated upon assuming the

sovereignty of the Congo State.

His Excellency the Chinese Minister at Ber-
lin, H. E. Hui Ching Chung, has left the Chinese
embassy to Brussels, where he will present to the
King of Belgians and his royal brother the
King of the Belgians is congratulated upon assuming the

sovereignty of the Congo State.

His Excellency the Chinese Minister at Ber-
lin, H. E. Hui Ching Chung, has left the Chinese
embassy to Brussels, where he will present to the
King of Belgians and his royal brother the
King of the Belgians is congratulated upon assuming the

sovereignty of the Congo State.

His Excellency the Chinese Minister at Ber-
lin, H. E. Hui Ching Chung, has left the Chinese
embassy to Brussels, where he will present to the
King of Belgians and his royal brother the
King of the Belgians is congratulated upon assuming the

sovereignty of the Congo State.

His Excellency the Chinese Minister at Ber-
lin, H. E. Hui Ching Chung, has left the Chinese
embassy to Brussels, where he will present to the
King of Belgians and his royal brother the
King of the Belgians is congratulated upon assuming the

sovereignty of the Congo State.

His Excellency the Chinese Minister at Ber-
lin, H. E. Hui Ching Chung, has left the Chinese
embassy to Brussels, where he will present to the
King of Belgians and his royal brother the
King of the Belgians is congratulated upon assuming the

sovereignty of the Congo State.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26TH, 1886.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW FRANCO-CHINESE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The new commercial treaty between France and China, a translation of which we published yesterday, creates one open trading ports on the frontier between China and Tonquin, where trade may be carried on substantially on the same conditions as at the Treaty Ports with the important exception that the import and export duties are to be smaller. The transit dues are the same as at the ports and the system is subjected to some rules. The import duties on foreign merchandise are diminished by one fifth, and the export duties on Chinese produce by one third. Care has been taken to keep the Frontier Customs wholly distinct from the Maritime Customs. Thus trade between the two frontier stations may be carried on under conditions analogous to those governing trade between two treaty ports, provision being made for drawback certificates, etc., but none of the documents issued by the Frontier Customs will be recognised by the Maritime Customs, and even Chinese produce exported by way of Tonquin to a Chinese port will be treated as foreign goods, will have to pay duties, and will be entitled to the benefits of the transit pass system on being conveyed into the interior. The *rationales* of this broad distinction between the Frontier and Maritime Customs is not very easy to understand as a matter of abstract reasoning, but it is undoubtedly convenient to the Chinese on two grounds: first, owing to the loose connection between Yunnan and the Central Government and the slender control the latter has over the officials in that distant province, it would be difficult to work a combined system satisfactorily; and, second, because unless such distinction were drawn the most favoured nation clause would give other nations the right to claim at the Maritime Customs Stations the same reduction on the existing tariff as the French have secured for the land trade. Even in spite of the distinction such a claim might be urged, and it was in fact urged by the British Board of Trade in the correspondence with reference to the treaty of the 9th June, 1858. Presumably the claim has been waived, as nothing more has since been heard of it. The only argument we have seen advanced against the claim is that the reduction in the tariff is intended as a sort of set-off against the extra cost of land carriage. This is an argument which ought not to be allowed to prevail, because if it were carried to its logical conclusion it would involve a different tariff for every port according to the extra distance the goods had to be carried beyond the nearest port, which would be absurd. However, the distinction—unreasonable as we contend it is—has been set up between the Frontier and the Maritime Customs, and will have to be acquiesced in, for there is not the remotest probability that any agitation for the reduction of the maritime duties would have the least chance of success.

The situation is not without its compensation for British interests, for, although the setting up of the distinction above noted may prevent the application of the conditions of the new treaty to the maritime trade, the most favoured nation clause of the Tientsin Treaty will give Great Britain the right to demand their application to the landward trade between Burma and China. The pioneers of trade in that direction, therefore, will start with the advantage of a law and well-defined tariff and a well-nigh perfect transit-pass system ready for adoption. The important question remaining is whether the Yunnan authorities will logically carry out the engagements of the Imperial Government, or whether the transit pass system will not remain as much a dead letter in that province as it is in Kweichow and Kweizien. How far this system has been carried out in the latter province is well known. Now that the French are pushing in from the Tonquin side and will certainly press for all the advantages that treaty gives them—whether they get them or not—it becomes more than ever important for us to press for all the advantages to which we are entitled on this side, including the full and complete application of the transit pass system, which could not fail to give a great and much needed stimulus to trade. At the same time the opening up of the West Bico should be agitated for, and, if possible, under such favourable conditions as will place goods from the South-west of China from that direction in a position to carry on a fair competition with goods originating from the Tonquin side, notwithstanding the more favourable tariff enjoyed by the latter.

THE ANGLO-CHINA BURMAH CONVENTION.

The particulars gathered by the *Rangoon Gazette* concerning the new Anglo-Chinese Convention re the Burmah question, which are published elsewhere, shew a rather more favourable light on that agreement than was reflected from the telegraphic announcement. The Chinese Government, it is stated, agrees absolutely to recognise British rule and supremacy, and also to a joint commission for the delimitation of the frontier. The customary decimal mission to Peking are to be continued from Burmah by the highest local authority, not apparently, as might have been supposed, from the Indian Government. The *Gazette* regards this concession with perfect equanimity, remarking that if it pleases the Chinese authorities, it does not appear hard to any one, and adds:—

"If they will logically carry out their promise to encourage the development of trade, they might be gratified by missions at more frequent intervals than once in ten years, but it is scarcely likely that they will at once co-operate in this matter with hearty good will." If our Rangoon contemporary is well informed, the continuance of the decimal missions to China need not cause any distrust, since their despatch from Mandalay by the Governor of the province—the local authority—cannot fairly be interpreted as meaning that the Chinese will be bound to the arrangement.

With regard to the abandonment of the Chinese claim upon Burma, the *Rangoon Gazette* expresses unmixed satisfaction. It says:— "The whole thing was preposterous of course. China never had been able to retain any real hold on Burma, though she had conquered parts of it more than once. At present she is separated from us by a most excellent natural mountain wall, and to have let her have the slice she asked for on this side of that wall, would have been absurd in the extreme. She has considerable difficulty in governing Yunnan, which is on the north side of the mountain barrier, and

Ide Bowler would be by an action at law for damages there, and then, if she did not give in, whether the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to no common sense, worth powder and shot. He doesn't think the man is a petty King, who, being separated from us by no natural barrier, might have proved as great a nuisance as Tsinshau was, while we should always have been hampered in our dealing with him by the thought that a quarrel over him would bring on a general war with China, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

The defendant, in answer, put in the following

1.—The said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

2.—And for further plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith saith that our Lord the Queen sought to make a present of the said Thomas Ide Bowler to him, because he said that the alleged libel was in substance and in fact, and the said Robert Fraser-Smith said that he had been at the said Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

3.—And for a third plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

4.—And for a fourth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

5.—And for a fifth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

6.—And for a sixth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

7.—And for a seventh plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

8.—And for an eighth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

9.—And for a ninth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

10.—And for a tenth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

11.—And for an eleventh plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

12.—And for a twelfth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

13.—And for a thirteenth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

14.—And for a fourteenth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

15.—And for a fifteenth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

16.—And for a sixteenth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

17.—And for a seventeenth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

18.—And for an eighteenth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

19.—And for a nineteenth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

20.—And for a twentieth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

21.—And for a twenty-first plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

22.—And for a twenty-second plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

23.—And for a twenty-third plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

24.—And for a twenty-fourth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

25.—And for a twenty-fifth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

26.—And for a twenty-sixth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

27.—And for a twenty-seventh plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

28.—And for a twenty-eighth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

29.—And for a twenty-ninth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

30.—And for a thirtieth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

31.—And for a thirty-first plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

32.—And for a thirty-second plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

33.—And for a thirty-third plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

34.—And for a thirty-fourth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

35.—And for a thirty-fifth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

36.—And for a thirty-sixth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

37.—And for a thirty-seventh plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

38.—And for a thirty-eighth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

39.—And for a thirty-ninth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

40.—And for a fortieth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

41.—And for a forty-first plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

42.—And for a forty-second plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

43.—And for a forty-third plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

44.—And for a forty-fourth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

45.—And for a forty-fifth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

46.—And for a forty-sixth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

47.—And for a forty-seventh plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

48.—And for a forty-eighth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged upon him and of the end Thomas Ide Bowler, to be guilty of the said offence, and, in the event of such a war, the French have got into Tonquin."

49.—And for a forty-ninth plaus in the behalf, the said Robert Fraser-Smith comes into Court, and, having heard the same information, read, saith that he is not guilty of the said offence, and information above specified, and charged

